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Third (II) M.B.B.S. (2019) Examination, Winter - 2023 (Phase - III)
GENERAL MEDICINE - I

Total Duration : Section A+B+C = 3 Hours   Section B & C Marks : 80

SECTION - B & SECTION - C

Instructions :
1) Use black ball point pen only.
2) Do not write anything on the **blank portion of the question paper**. If written anything, such type of act will be considered as an attempt to resort to unfair means.
3) All questions are **compulsory**.
4) The number to the **right** indicates **full** marks.
5) Draw diagrams **wherever** necessary.
6) Distribution of syllabus in Question Paper is only meant to cover the entire syllabus within the stipulated frame. The Question paper pattern is a mere guideline. Questions can be asked from any paper's syllabus into any question paper. Students cannot claim that the Question is out of syllabus. As it is only for the placement sake, the distribution has been done.
7) Use a common answer book for section B & C.

SECTION - "B"

2) Short Answer Questions (Any five out of six) :   [5 × 4 = 20]

a) A 66-year-old lady was diagnosed to be suffering from urosepsis with blood and urine culture growing pseudomonas. Enumerate your antibiotic choice in such a case. Write a comprehensive prescription for this patient.
[2+2]

b) A 64-year-old male was diagnosed as a case of Community Acquired Pneumonia (CAP). Kindly enumerate the different scoring systems to grade the severity of the CAP. Also mention the clinical relevance of each of these scoring systems.   [2+2]

c) A 22-year-old male had Hb-10. 4g/dL with a MCV of 60.4fL. Outline the diagnostic approach to such a case.   [4]

d) A 20-year-old friend of yours on a beach vacation was bitten by a scorpion. What are the clinical features expected in this case and how would you manage the patient?   [2+2]

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e) A 18 year old male born out of consanguineous marriage presents with acute onset chest pain. He had history of recurrent episodes of left hypochondriac pain unrelated to meals, bony pains and jaundice. What is the most probable diagnosis in this case? How would you evaluate the patient to confirm your diagnosis? Enumerate the treatment of his acute chest pain. [1+1+2]

f) A merchant navy ship sailor was diagnosed with Scurvy. Enumerate the clinical manifestations you expect in this individual and outline the management in such a case. [2+2]

3) Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three) : [2 × 10 = 20]

a) A 27-year-old male IV drug abuser and history of multiple sexual partners presents with weight loss of 6 Kg in last 2 months. What is your likely diagnosis? What opportunistic infections can occur in this condition? Enumerate the clinical features, investigations and treatment of any one of these opportunistic infection. [1+3+2+2+2]

b) A 18 year old individual after a rave party was mad as hatter, dry as a bone, red as a beet, blind as a bat. Identify the type of toxidrome the individual is suffering from. Define toxidrome and classify the type of toxidromes. Briefly outline the management in this individual. [2+1+4+3]

c) A 54-year-old male presents with heaviness in the head, tongue and arm along with breathlessness since 3 hours. On examination his blood pressure was 190/120mm Hg. What is the acute management and long term treatment will you offer to this patient? Also mention what lifestyle modification you will advise to this patient? [3+3+4]

SECTION - "C"

4) Short answer questions (Any five out of six) : [5 × 4 = 20]

a) How will you counsel adolescent students in a college to quit smoking? [4]

b) You are a famous physician in your city. A corporate hospital marketing executive approaches you to offer 40% of the revenue generated for every radiological and blood investigation you refer to them. What decision will you take considering the Ethical guidelines laid down by the Medical Commission? [4]

c) An individual was diagnosed as a case of Metabolic syndrome. Enumerate the dietary advice for such a case. [4]

d) A 52-year-old male had acute Myocardial infarction (MI) post LAD and LCx obstruction. What are the acute and long term complications post-acute MI in this patient? [2+2]

e) A 60-year-old female was found to have 20% EF on 2D Echocardiography. Outline the medical management of such patient of heart failure with decreased ejection fraction. [4]

f) A 28-year-old male has increased frequency of defaecation (6-8 episodes per day) with weight loss of 4-5kg in 6 months. Enumerate the differential diagnoses and the algorithm for evaluation of such a case. [2+2]

5. Long Answer Questions (Any two out of three) : [2 × 10 = 20]

a) A 22-year-old female presents with history of palpitations since 2 months. Enumerate all the causes of palpitations in a young female. Later during routine evaluation, she was found to have occasional episodes of irregularly irregular pulse. How would you investigate this patient with this new clinical finding? Also briefly outline the management of atrial fibrillation. [3+3+4]

b) A 28-year-old male presents with right hypochondriac pain with vomiting. He has history of passing blood and mucus in stools 15 days back for which he took 2 days' treatment from a local doctor. On examination he has tender hepatomegaly. What is the differential diagnoses in this patient? How would you evaluate this patient further? Describe the management in such a case. Also enumerate two complications of this condition. [1+4+4+1]

c) A 55-year-old male, weighing 72kg, a known hypertensive and diabetic was diagnosed to have acute onset diaphoresis without any angina. Clinically he had hypotension with bradycardia. He was labelled as a case of Acute myocardial infarction by the cardiologist. Enumerate the ECG findings you would expect in this case. Write a nursing instruction/prescription for the thrombolysis in this patient including doses of various drugs as the local Cath lab was non-functional. Prepare a checklist of various absolute/relative contraindications you will double check before thrombolysis. [3+4+3]

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